

The Journal and Courier

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return, except communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The big Yerkes telescope is expected to bring the moon within fifty miles of Chicago. If this expectation is realized the man in the moon will be busy holding his nose.

Lady Henry Somerset has partly offset Mr. Stead's opinion of Chicago by calling it "a city deservedly famous among intelligent people for its Christian philanthropy and reform."

Of the 66 generals in the German army all but two are nobles. Of the seventy-five lieutenant generals all but 13, of the 140 major generals all but 38 and of the 234 colonels all but 88 are nobles. In the Prussian army there are 49 regiments in which ever officer is a noble.

It is now said that "social lubricators" are in demand in summer hotels. Some women of charming manners, with a gift for "running things," receives her board free on condition that she keeps the guests contented by providing amusement for them and preventing them from indulging in hostilities before the season is over.

At Aix la Chapelle the great relics, which are not often shown, will be exhibited during next July. They comprise a garment of the Virgin Mary, the swaddling clothes of the infant Jesus, the cloth wrapped around His loins on the cross, and the cloth in which the head of John the Baptist was wrapped after he was beheaded.

Professor Crooks thinks that if the electric light were universal to-day, the candle, if suddenly introduced, would be thought a wonderful invention, as it enables a person to obtain light in its simplest and most portable form, and without the use of cumbersome machinery or the necessity of attaching the lamp to any fixed point by means of wire before it could be lighted.

Boston is taking pride in the fact that, according to data furnished by the national bureau of education at Washington, the average annual salary paid to school teachers in Boston is \$200 higher than in any other of the leading cities of this country, and the expense per capita for the tuition of the school population is from \$3 to \$4 higher there than elsewhere. The value of Boston's school property per capita is far higher than that of other cities, also, the widest difference in this respect being that between New York and Boston, the figures showing that Boston has invested \$2 for \$1 in school property per capita as compared with New York.

A Pennsylvania court has rendered a decision of great interest to employees who are inventors. A dyer named John W. Dempsey, employed by Dobson Brothers, carpet manufacturers, left and the firm retained certain formulas for mixing dyes which he had composed. He maintained that these were his private property, and sued to recover. Dobson Brothers resisted on the ground that Dempsey had discovered the formulas while doing the work for which he was paid by them. The suit resulted in \$10,000 damages for Dempsey, and establishes the principle that an employee has the property of his own invention even though discovered by him when working under an engagement to another person or firm.

The Russian fleet is growing steadily. The young czar visited the dock-yards of the Neva the other day to witness the launch of the new iron-clad, the Sebastopol, and then assisted in the ceremonies of laying the keels of four new war-vessels, one an enormous cruiser of the Rurik type, to be called the Russia. The dimensions of the new ships will be as follows: The Russia, triple screws, length, 473 feet, beam over 68 feet, mean draught 26 feet, displacement, 12,200 tons, engines 17,000 horse power; the Apraksin, length over 277 feet, beam 62 feet, draught 17 feet, displacement 4,135 tons, engines 5,000 horse power; the Khrabry, length over 229 feet, beam 41 feet, displacement 1,492 tons, engines 2,000 horse power; and the Vlyerny, length 203 feet, beam 36 feet, displacement 1,280 tons, auxiliary steam 400 horse power. Russia, however, is likely to take a long time to finish

equip the battleships which she is constructing and launching so rapidly. Including the Sebastopol, there are at present five uncompleted iron-clads anchored in the Neva, two of which were launched in 1894, and three or four of them are receiving their engines from English firms. Among vessels on the stocks in the Neva dockyards are twelve new torpedo boats, and a new cruiser, of 5,000 tons, will be begun soon.

RESPONSIBILITIES.

Some of the women of New York do not care for any more rights or responsibilities than they already have, and they are therefore organizing to oppose the extension of the suffrage to them and their sisters. Their wisdom is well illustrated by what is going on in France, where it is maintained that the women ought to take part in the defence of their country along with the men, and for that purpose it is proposed that an annual draft be authorized to obtain their services. Every woman in France will thus be reached sooner or later. They are not to serve as soldiers, but as nurses and in the commissary department in whatever capacity their powers can be utilized.

More rights, more responsibilities. This is a very progressive country, and when women get all the rights some of them are clamoring for the corresponding responsibilities may also be put upon them. When women are the "equals" of men in responsibilities as well as rights they may wish they hadn't been so completely emancipated.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

There is one good thing the Connecticut legislature can yet do if it will and that is die decently and in order. And as the time when it must die is at hand, it should be thinking about making a good end. The last year of some of the legislatures this year have been their worst, and that is saying much. Especially shocking were the closing scenes of the Pennsylvania and Illinois legislatures. When the Illinois body was getting through there was a constant riot in the house. Drunken men howled at each other, reeled from one part of the chamber to another and caused an uproar which prevented anything from being heard two feet away from any of the speakers. Bills were passed and defeated and motions were voted up and down in mere pantomime and show. What the Speaker declared carried and the clerk recorded became law, subject only to the governor's signature. What he desired to kill was killed. It is believed that measures were passed on calls of the yeas and nays by the votes of unauthorized individuals personating members not in their seats. One such case was detected. A janitor, said to be drunk, is reported as having voted for a bill, and, not knowing whether he was on the roll, stepped out into an aisle and demanded that the vote of the member whose name he had assumed should appear in the journal. In this case the fraud was exposed and the intruder was thrown out of doors by the Speaker's order.

Of course there could be nothing like this in the capital of the land of steady habits, but there is a fine opportunity for the Connecticut legislature to set a good example by and in dying.

CIVILIZING AFRICA.

The great and noble work of civilizing Africa is proceeding at a very rapid rate, according to Bishop Tugwell, of western equatorial Africa. So rapid is the rate in some parts that Christianity cannot keep up with civilization and has fallen out of the procession. Glin is the agent that is doing the business. The bishop says that all efforts at the evangelization of the districts between Lagos and Badagry have been abandoned in despair, owing to the general drunkenness. In one place he found thousands of empty gin bottles. "In the month of January, this year," he says, "when travelling on foot from Abeokuta to Lagos, I reached the market town of Igauin after nightfall. I was anxious to proceed that night to Lagos by canoe. On crossing a ferry, before reaching the town, we were told by the ferryman, in answer to queries, that we should not be able to proceed that night, as we should find 'all the town drunk.' This proved to be the case." One report from Yoruba country says: When journeying from Lagos to Abokuta, legions of bottles met my eye on all sides: warehouses of prodigious size filled with intoxicating drinks; canoes heavily laden with demijohns of rum; the green boxes in which the gin is packed are here, there and everywhere." Bishop Tugwell also directs attention to the significant fact that European goods and manufactures are practically unknown in the great native markets. At the Elijin market the attendance is often as great as 30,000, and enormous quantities of palm oil, kernels, sheep, goats, fowls, yams, and rubber are offered in trade, but, apparently, scarcely anything but gin is given in exchange for them.

This reads much as the reports of the progress of civilization among the North American Indians used to.

FASHION NOTES.

The Real Purpose of Ornaments. Headresses like that pictured below, which is composed chiefly of two big bows, supplemented by mercury wings, a bunch of violets and a stiff aigrette, are what have made side combs fashionable. Though these day ornaments

are becoming to many of their wearers, they should not be used unless the hair is very pretty. If the locks are not handsome of themselves, let the forehead be made the point of display and don't attract attention from it and to the hair by jeweled or elaborate combs. This is for the same reason that rings should not be put on an ugly hand to call attention to its lack of beauty, and



perhaps divert attention from a pretty wrist or arm. Side combs and other ornaments are not worn for their own display, but for added emphasis to a personal beauty. If the hair is pretty and the head is well shaped, then you can wear almost as many ornaments in the hair as the little Jap maiden. One may, for instance, hold down the side locks by side combs, a tall square comb may back the big coil at the top of the head, a sort of fillet may bind the brows, a richly jeweled ornament rising at the temples in Diana-like fashion and then one or two jeweled pins may be thrust through where the effect will be the best and most striking. Maybe the effect may be a little barbaric if considered as display of ornaments, but when considered as an emphasis for the beauty of a gracefully carried head, a wealth of well smoothed tress and the lift of a lovely neck, that is quite another matter. You might add still another comb if you can find room.

Returning to the dress that appears in the picture beneath the mentioned headress, know, first, that it is of blue wash silk and untrimmed as to skirt. The blouse waist is baggy clear across the front instead of only in the center and its fullness in the back is pleated in at the waist. The square yoke is finished across the front with a twisted roll of blue velvet ribbon from which two ends hang down on the left side. A fancy collar ornamented with buckles finishes the neck, and below this there is a rich Anne of Austria collar of guipure.

COMMUNICATIONS.

What Do They Mean?

To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER: What do the members of the legislature mean by amending the liquor laws so that grocers shall not be licensed? Have they lost their heads? Why, they are the very ones to sell it. The best grocers, the best hotel-keepers and the best druggists, a few in each town, with no bars, are the very ones and the only ones who should be licensed. Pure liquors only should be sold. A heavy fine should be imposed for selling adulterated liquors. Then all who want pure liquors for legitimate purposes can obtain them.

COLORED.

Lushington—Do you photograph in colors? Photographer—Yes; but I can chalk your nose, sir.—Pick-Me-Up. He—Have you ordered a trousseau, darling? She—Yes; six pairs of bloomers and three bathing suits.—Boston Herald.

"Cholly believes in himself thoroughly," said one girl. "Yes," replied the other; "he's so credulous."—Washington Star.

"The first thing that phenologist exclaimed when he saw me was: 'What a head!'" "Where were you the night before?"—Life.

Blobs—What's the difference between gloves and policemen? Blobs—Give it up. Blobs—Well, gloves are usually on hands.—Philadelphia Record.

Little drops of water Oozing from the skin Show us that the weather's Getting hot ag'in.—Detroit Free Press.

The Financial Aspect—"They tell me that a bicycle saves a man money." "Well," replied Whykins thoughtfully, "I probably would never have collected my accident insurance if it hadn't been for one."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Bordroom—That boarder with the musical tastes is a nuisance. We used to make him wake up in the morning by dropping coal scuttles down stairs. Stay Boarder—And now? Mrs. Bordroom—And now he's taken to attending Wagner opera and we can't wake him up at all.—Chicago Record.

"Well, is there anything I can do for you?" asked the sharp-featured woman who had come to the front door in response to the knock. "There is, ma'am," responded the wayward tourist. "You can give me a good meal of victuals, with pie and cake and real cream in the coffee, but I am something of a mind-reader and a physiognomist and I can see you ain't going to do it. Afternoon, ma'am."—Chicago Tribune.

Exceeding His Instructions.—The curtain had risen on the third act, and the momentary hush that preceded the resumption of the performance on the stage was broken by a stentorian voice from the rear of the auditorium: "Is Dr. Higginspiker in the house?"

A tall, heavily whiskered man occupying a front seat rose up. "If Dr. Higginspiker is in the house," resumed the stentorian voice, "he told me I was to come here and call him at 10 o'clock!"

Whereupon Dr. Higginspiker, looking very red, picked up his hat and cane and walked down the aisle amid loud and enthusiastic applause.—Chicago Tribune.

gathered their bundles and stepped off. Another block or two he called "Elizabeth," and the same performance was repeated. Then came "Ada," and a woman and a child alighted. After a few more blocks he sang out, "Pauline," and three ladies left the car. The stranger had looked on open-mouthed, but this was too much for him. Clutching the conductor's coat, he asked, "Say, mister, do you know the name of every woman in Chicago, and where she wants to get off?"—Advance.

ASHES TO ASHES.

Physicians Discuss Cremation. [From the Ura.]

At the last meeting of the Albany County Medical Society, Dr. Van Vranken presented a paper, entitled "Which Shall It Be, Buried or Burned?" in which he said that while it is the province of the physician to deal with the body before death, it is also to his interest from a scientific and sanitary standpoint to treat the question of the disposition of the body after death. But two systems are now known among civilized nations for disposing of dead bodies—burying and burning. Under the form of burying an undertaker injects embalming fluid into the body composed largely of arsenic, then places it in a tight-fitting box, probably zinc-lined, and this box into another of heavy material. Now, under these conditions decomposition proceeds slowly, more so in high and dry soil than in low or moist earth. When decomposition takes place, the accumulation of gases passes off into the earth, impregnating the soil and the water with germs that can but be detrimental to health. Bodies must be returned from whence they came, and if those who have buried a loved one were to look upon the corpse a few months after burial they would behold a spectacle they probably would never forget. Within eight miles of Albany 4,000 bodies are buried annually, giving off the putrid gases that arise from decomposition, and these must have some influence upon our sanitary condition. Sorrow beats in the heart of every one for a departed relative or friend, and customs centuries old offer much opposition to any new method. This opposition must be met with reason and logic, and upon scientific principles, by educating the masses up to the sanitary principles involved. The time is near when there will be witnessed a reform in this direction.

Natural decomposition is not rapid, and much better it would be, if bodies must be buried, to wrap them in clean linen and place them in wicker or papier-mache caskets.

The quickest method to dispose of a body is cremation or incineration. The thought of being burned is not pleasant to many; but to view a body well on the way of decomposition would overcome the objection of the most skeptical, after he has only once witnessed an incineration.

The only objection to this form of disposal is, that evidence of crime may be destroyed with the body; but intervention may under certain conditions have the same result. And how infrequent are those cases, and what is their importance compared with the preservation of a proper sanitary condition.

In 1859 there was erected in Oakwood cemetery, Troy, one of the finest crematories (thanks to the munificence of one man), where the incineration of the body takes place privately, and is conducted with all the religious ceremony that is desired. The body, enclosed in a sheet soaked in alum water, is placed on a car and rolled into the retort. In the basement of the building is a gas-generator and the heat is generated by burning wood. The body does not come in contact with the flame as is generally supposed, but is gradually consumed by the generation of gases largely within the body. These gases are carried to another department and do not come in contact with the atmosphere, or in any manner impair the sanitary condition of the crematory. The ashes are gathered in a receptacle, and if preserved form an ever present memento of the departed one. About two hours is required to reduce the body to ashes.

The masses are not yet ready to accept this system, but if they only understood the advantages, the benefit to health, and what a clean and merciful disposition of a dead body can be made, they would conform to scientific and sanitary principles, and this method would be accepted.

Dr. Bendell thought it was the duty of every physician to educate the people to the principles of this proper reform in the disposition of bodies filled with all sorts of diseases that are buried and from their decomposition impregnate the air and soil with poison. The gases in a cemetery are polluting the air continually, and are a menace to health. Health and sanitary boards, where an epidemic spreads, have serious obstacles to meet, and by burying the body only perpetuate the germ by allowing it to again escape. The best sanitary conditions cannot be observed so long as burials are permitted, and legislative enactment should fix the method of incineration. Religious scruples should give way to enlightenment, progressiveness and positive convictions. The thought of repugnance will then disappear and a clean and healthful disposition be made of the body.

Dr. Van Derveer also spoke in favor of the principle involved. The reason that progress was not more rapid, probably

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ably was that it was not well understood. When undue sympathy and religious feelings are overcome, the proper method will be applied.

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Whole Rolled Tongue— comes packed solid in a can. Slice and serve cold. 68 cts.

Boneless Ham— in tin, weighing 1½ lbs. net, all solid meat, no skin or fat. 55 cts.

Pickled Lambs' Tongues— in glass, packed under our guarantee. 45 cts.

Puree de Foies Gras— for Sandwiches. Delicate and appetizing. 25 and 30 cts.

Oxford Sausage— from Cross & Blackwell. Serve hot or cold. 45 cts.

Game Pates— all varieties. Small, 22; large, 33.

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Duck Trousers \$1.50.

These garments are made in our factory of Shrunken cloth; the seams are Felled and doubly sewn and are

GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP OR FRAY In the laundrying. They are offered at this price as a **LEADER, and are our Best Grade.** **CHASE & CO.** SHIRTMAKERS, New Haven House Building.

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LOWEST PRICES.

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District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, June 18, 1895, J. ESTATE OF DANIEL LOUGHEY, late of New Haven, in said district, deceased. Upon application of Annie Loughey, praying that letters of administration may be granted upon the estate of said deceased, as per application on file more fully appears, it is

ORDERED—That said application be heard and determined at a Probate court, to be held at New Haven, in said district, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice be given of the pendency of said application and the time and place of hearing thereon, by publishing the same three times in some newspaper having a circulation in said district, to-wit: LIVINGSTON W. CLEVELAND, Judge of said Court. J. E. 1018 St.

NOTICE. ALL persons interested will take notice that a public hearing will be held at the office of the Board of Selectmen, room 2, City Hall, on Friday evening, June 21st, 1895, to consider the proposed plan of the New Haven Street Railway Company in relation to the laying of additional tracks, erection of poles, etc., in Townsend avenue, commencing at a point near the north line of the property of James Gallagher, running thence through Townsend avenue and the new street south of the schoolhouse, thence through the Light-house Point road to a point near John W. Kennedy's house. Dated at New Haven, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

ROBERT E. BALDWIN, WILLIAM F. STAHL, RUBEN H. BROWN, LUTHER L. LUDINGTON, ALFRED W. FORBES, JOSEPH B. CUNNINGHAM, HENRY C. BRITZ, Selectmen.

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In some folks opinion, the entire \$1.25 (price for a single suit) is in the fabric alone.

We don't count in the stylish cut and perfect fit—that is what makes our suit service famous—we don't charge for it.

We can't explain where the charge for the making is no more than you can.

These snits are simply wonderful values for the wonderful age in which we live.

We don't pose as public benefactors, but we do think they're awful clever.

\$3.50 Sennet Braid Suits for \$1.95

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A choice of colors. A choice of fashionable crowns. A choice of styles from 8 up. Both qualities made by men's hats.

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Then we sell you a 75c quality Sailor for 50c. Any color, full trimmed; and a very handsome up-to-date 1.50 quality for 98c.

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